



PLATE I.—LOWERMOST THIN-BEDDED PART OF GALENA DOLOMITE AT BRIDGE OVER SINSINAWA RIVER, WEST OF GALENA, ILL.



PLATE IV.—MOUND NEAR GALENA, ILL., CAPPED BY NIAGARA DOLOMITE. Shows disintegration of the dolomite outcrops and the concave slope developed on the underlying Maquoketa shale.



PLATE VIII.—SAND-DUNE TOPOGRAPHY 1 MILE NORTH OF BLANDING, ILL. The sand dunes are old and covered with vegetation.



PLATE XI.—POSTGLACIAL GORGE OF APPLE RIVER FROM A POINT NEAR MILLVILLE, ILL. View looking southwestward.

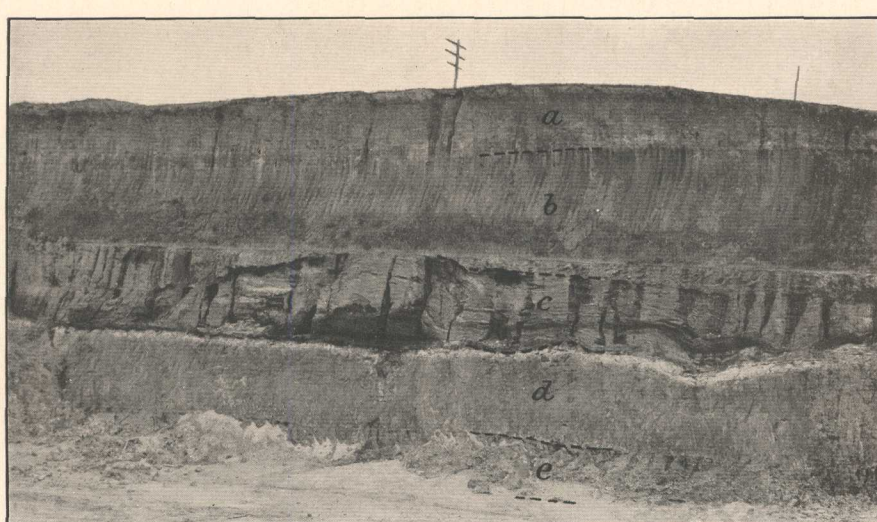


PLATE II.—SECTION OF GLACIAL DEPOSIT IN CUT ON CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY NEAR DELMAR JUNCTION, ILL., ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF GALENA QUADRANGLE. *a*, Post-Illinoian loess; *b*, Kansan till; *c*, Aftonian sand and gravel; *d*, pre-Kansan till; *e*, pre-Kansan sand, gravel, and silt. Detailed section is given in the text (p. 7).



PLATE V.—RIDGE JUST SOUTH OF ELIZABETH, ILL., SHOWING TYPICAL FORM OF HILLS CAPPED BY NIAGARA DOLOMITE.



PLATE VII.—GRAVEL-COVERED TERRACE AND SLOPE TO FLOOD PLAIN NEAR MOUTH OF TETE DE MORT RIVER ON WEST BORDER OF GALENA QUADRANGLE.

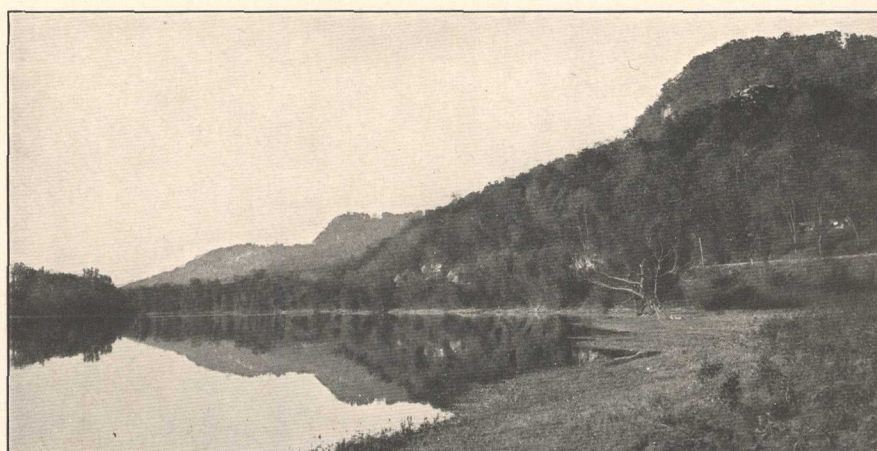


PLATE IX.—LAKE PESCHANG, AN OXBOW LAKE IN THE MISSISSIPPI BOTTOM 2 MILES NORTHWEST OF BLANDING, ILL. Precipitous Mississippi bluffs in distance composed of Galena dolomite.

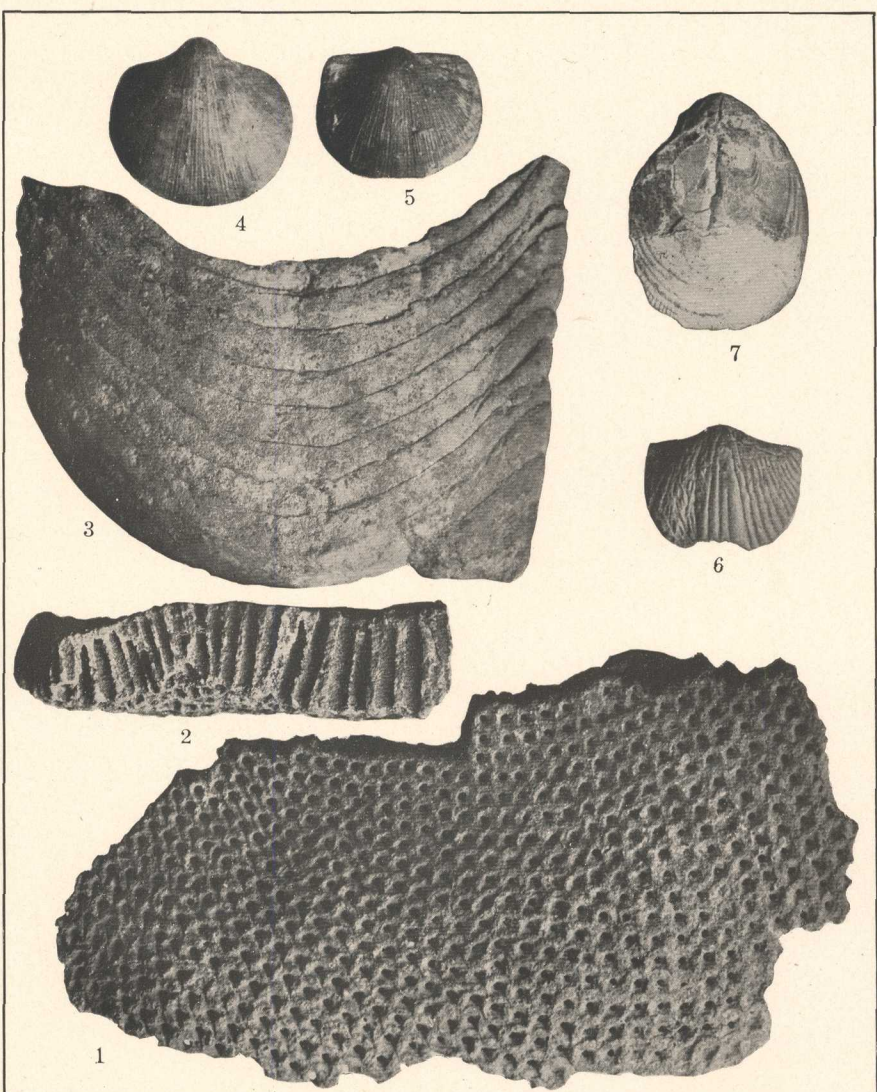


PLATE XII.—TYPICAL FOSSILS FROM GALENA DOLOMITE AND DECORAH SHALE. Natural size. The spongelike fossil (figs. 1 and 2) is common throughout the Galena dolomite. Figures 3, 6, and 7 show brachiopods characteristic of the uppermost thin-bedded layers of the Galena dolomite. Figures 4 and 5 represent a brachiopod commonly found in the Decorah shale. List of fossils is given at end of text (p. 13).

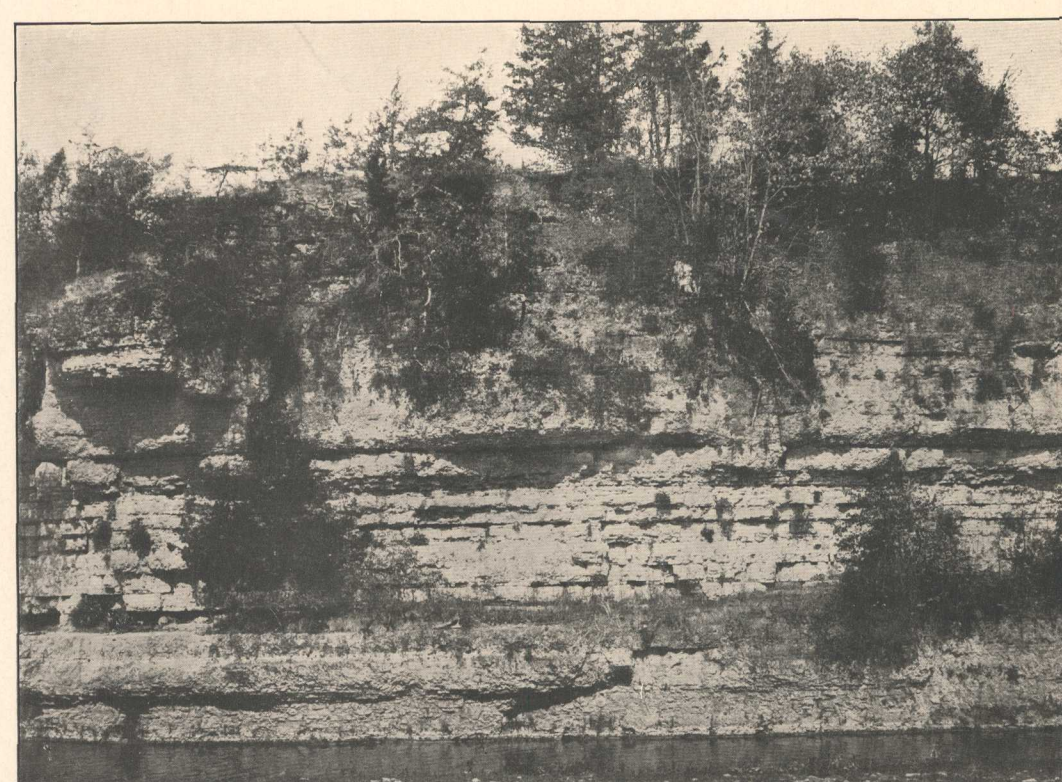


PLATE III.—TYPICAL EXPOSURE OF GALENA DOLOMITE IN BLUFF OF APPLE RIVER NEAR MILLVILLE, ILL. The lower Receptaculites zone occurs in the lower rocks exposed.



PLATE VI.—TYPICAL EXPOSURE OF THIN-BEDDED CHERTY NIAGARA DOLOMITE, ON CREST OF RIDGE JUST SOUTH OF ELIZABETH, ILL. Near view of outcrop shown in Plate V.



PLATE X.—TERRACE DEPOSIT NEAR MOUTH OF SINSINAWA RIVER, WEST OF GALENA, ILL. Shows irregularity of bedding and character of material.

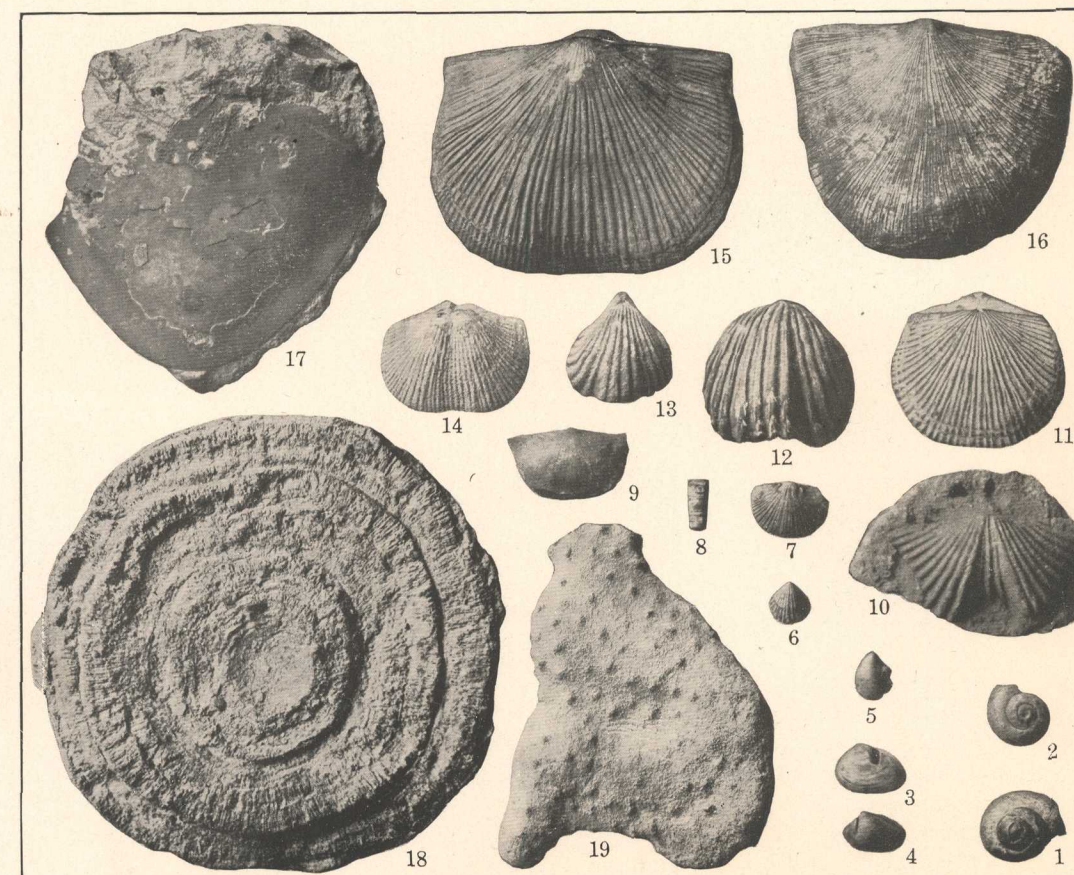


PLATE XIII.—TYPICAL FOSSILS FROM THE MAQUOKETA FORMATION. Natural size. Figures 1 to 8 show the more common species in the conglomeratic "lamellibranch zone" at the base of the Maquoketa shale. Figures 9 to 19 show forms from the upper part of the Maquoketa shale. List of fossils is given at end of text (p. 13).